BRITAIN WAKES UP

Recent Reverses in South Africa Has Hurt English Pride.

READY TO ACCEPT ANY HELP NOW

Hope of the Empire Now Rests on Roberts.

WAR LOSSES COMPARED

LONDON, December 20, 1809. The news of Gen. Buller's defeat came as a crushing blow to the English people. Buller was their hope and their stay. Gatsere and Methuen outdone by the wily Boer, and then, to cap the climax, Buller, the assute, silent Buller, was unable to cope with the "peaceful farmer." These tidings and the realization of what they meant awakened Britain at last from her calm sense of superiority, and she is now push-ing ahead with full determination to retrieve lost ground and lost time. Not every Englishman is yet convinced that there are people in the world who are near-ly as good as himself, for on Sunday last, when Canon Gore, the well-known preach-er at Westminster Abbey, in a sermon on he war declared that the reverses suffered in South Africa were a Divine rebuke to national arrogance, many persons got up and left the church as a protest. It is impossible not to sympathize with our friends in England, and I know many Americans is long to the first structure as though their own country had suffered a calamity, but I maintain that the reverses will be a good thing for England if they in even a slight degree cure her of two faults—insufferable superiority and contempt for her colonial subjects. She is fast getting over the latter complaint, for the splendid patriotism shown by her colonies appeals to her most forcibly at the present crists. At first the war office grudgingly accepted the spentaneous offers from Canda and Australia, more in a spirit of showing the world the solidity of the Eritish empire than for the real service the colonial troops would be. Now, however, it has become evident that irregular troops of ed in South Africa were a Divine rebuke to has become evident that irregular troops of men used to the saddle and the gun will est valuable material possible for ath African fighting. Country Has Waked Up. c country has waked up and a huge

ve of enthusiasm is going on over it. The extraordinary enthusiasm with which scomanny and the volunteers has been rewoulded to in every part of the country.

recomming and the volunteers has been responded to in every part of the country, though it has excited no surprise, has caused profound gratification. It is felt that the public spirit which is now seen to animate all classes of the community must have an excellent effect on opinion abroad, where the idea has been too long entertained that the "nation of shopkeepers," with prepared to subscribe to Mansion thouse funds or to send out shiploads of creature comforts to its "mercenaries" fighting in South Africa, would shrink from the test of personal service and the sacribles which that service must involve.

The difficulty of the authorities at the war office is not to obtain sufficient men, but to scheet among the many thousands who are cager to serve only those who are most efficient. It is certain that only a limited number of volunteers will be sent to South Africa, but those who are employed on garrison duty in England will none the less be serving their country because they are debarred the excitement of active service on the field. The demand for the eurollment of a still larger number of volunteers in Natal and Cape Colony continues to be made on every hand, and old colonists are coming forward in shoats to bear their testimony to the abundance of excellent material which still remains urutilized and to the opportunities of which the milliary authorities have not availed themselves of increasing the number of mounted infantry—the arm in which the greatest weakness lies. I have made inquiries as to the reason why more mounted volunteers have not been enrolled in South Africa, and I find that in view of the mixed character of the population and the wide-stread sympathy of the lutch Afrikanders for the republics it was felt to be a very difficult task to insure the enlistment of none but men on whose logalty absolute reliance could be placed. There have been instances in which local volunteers at the Cape have gone over to the enemy with all their belongings, and in criticising the nuthorities for their appa

Big Force for Roberts.

more men to South Africa will entirely alter the arrangements for the war. Instead of one army corps there will be in the field over 150,000 men capable of constituting over 150,000 men capable of constituting three complete army corps. They might ittingly be under the command of Sir Redvers Buller, Sir George White and perhaps the Duke of Connaught. The technical objection to the employment of the dukenamely, that he could not serve under Sir Redvers Buller, to whom he is senior on the list of generals—disappears with the appointment of Lord Roberts, who is a field marshal. The duke, who was himself willing to have walved his seniority, and serve under Sir Redvers, has, I understand, renewed his application and will now obtain a command. It is notable that the two generals, Lord Kitchener and General Hunter, who were most responsible for the smashing of the khalifa are the two officers chosen for the responsible position of ner was in England he spent a great deal of his time in the company of Lord Roberts. Loric Roberts is sixty-seven, or three years older than Sir Redvers Buller, and he has a matchless experience of forty-one years service, of which a great deal has heen occupied in winning victories without deteats. Lord Roberts is claimed by Ireland is one of her sons, but he is also an Indian, for he was born at Cawnpore, where his father, himself a famous general, was stationed. All his family connections are military. His mother was a soldier's daughter, and the one thing which mars the joy of his present appointment is the death frem wounds received in action of his soldier son of the Riffes. Lord Roberts enjoys almost every honor that the sovereign or state could confer on a man. Besides his better-known public distinctions. I need only mention that he is Li. D. of Cambridge, Dublin and Edinburgh, and that he is in the enjoyment of the freedom of twelve cities, including Waterford, with which his family have been long contected. The appointment of Lord Roberts is gratifying in another sense, inasmuch as it will dispel the impression which has been growing up of late years that when a great soldier is made field marshal he is to be laid by in lavender and no more sent to war.

character which especially commend his appointment to the supreme command in South Africa to those who have most genius for inspiring the unbounded confidence of the private soldier, and his own abiding faith in volunteers. Throughout Lis later career both these personal traits have been conspicuously shown, but it was during his tenure of the office of commander-in-chief in India that they had the most striking exemplification. His unwearied efforts for the comfort and well-being of the troops, his unaffected pleasure at joining in their sports, and, above all, his accessibility, won for him the devotion of the rank and file, both British and native, but especially British. Like every great military commander, he took pains to make himself thoroughly acquainted personally with the feelings of his men.

While the military censor is straining at items of intelligence which the general in command has already made public, information of the very gravest character is be-

command has already made public, information of the very gravest character is being published in London in the shape of letters from the front. It has been pointed out by several people that in the diary of

Skirt patterns.

wide. Regular price, 25 cents. Special value

14 cents.

922-24-26-28 7th St .=- Running through to 704-6 K St. "THE DEPENDABLE STORE."

All these for 5c.

(At the Notion Counters.)

A Wood Cabinet, containing 50 Hairpins, 25 Gold-eye Needles, paper of 200-count American Fins, a piece of ironing Wax, with handle, one Itside Belt Length, one 60-inch Tape Messure, one piece of Twilled Tape and one Aluminum Thimble. The entire package is worth treble, as you can readily count. Offered only for to-morrow rt 5 cents.

We Plunge Into the New Year With This Big Lot of Record-making Bargains.

Thousands of yards of embroideries A gigantic January shirt waist sale at 1/3 and 1/2 usual prices.

We have secured an importer's "samples" of fine Embroideries, and they go on sale tomorrow morning at one-third to half the regular retail prices that will be asked the coming season for such qualities. They were sent from their foreign home in Switzerland to be used as samples for showing the new styles-and now that they have served their purpose we get them at a figure which permits us to mark them at such irresistible prices. It is a rich prize-that we are proud to proffer you-illustrative of Goldenberg's alertness in your behalf. Being samples, they necessarily reflect their creator's best efforts. They come in 4½ to 6-yard strips—and they will be sold by the piece. There are nearly ten thousand yards in all-some Cambric-some Swiss and others Nainsook-both Edgings and Insertingsin every wanted width. All are new, fresh, clean and perfect. The patterns are of the most exquisite sort-in the biggest assortment of styles imaginable. Choose from these five lots:

LOT ONE. Cambrie and Swiss Em-broideries, Edgings and Insertings, in a choice assortment of patterns-from 1½ to 3 inches wide worth Sc, and 10c.

5c. yd.

LOT TWO. Cambric and Swiss Embroderies, in a beautiful array of open designs and inches wade. Edgings and Insertings to match. Worth 19e. and 12¹gc, a yard-for &c. yd.

LOT THREE. Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, in exquisite open patterns and Irish point effects; loop and pattern edges-widths from 6 to 10 Inches edgings and in-sertings to match-worth 12½c, and 15c,—for

Insertings to match—in the most elaborate pat-terns shown a protive 10c. yd. 121/2° yd

LOT FIVE. Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries,

in the most exquisitely beautiful patterns con-ceivable — mostly Irish point effects — insertings to match — regular 25c. and 30c. qualities— 19c. yd.

Two thousand ladies' pique shirt waists at about half original price.

Tomorrow morning we inaugurate a special sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists with values that will make it one of the most important in our history. The motive that prompts this sale is a laudable one. We are determined that this store's Shirt Waist selling shall not lag-in season or out of season. And we have arranged this sale accordingly-confident that you will give the unusual values prompt attention. You, are offered the choice of 2,000 Pique Waists-in a good range of styles. These are white and colored grounds-pin dots-polka dots-and stripes. And please understand that every garment is made in the most thorough manner-with that liberality of workmanship and finish only found in the best waists. They will prove especially desirable to office folks or those who find a need for such garments for every-day wear. There's every size from 32 to 44. None were ever intended to be sold for less than one dollar-and

Choice is offered at 59 cents.

You have never been offered such values before-and saving buyers will need no second bidding

50c. printed India silks, 39c. yd.

25 pleces n.w Printed Indias—a beautiful and worthful quality—23 inches wide, in royal, navy and black grounds, with white printings. They are genuire 50c, Indias, and are very choice and correct. Warranted Lyons dye. A very special value at 'the, a yard tomorrow.

59c. colored Jap. silks, 48c. yd.

Another special value—Pine Imported Colored Japanese Silks, of that fine, soft finish so much admired. They are 27 inches wide, too. Colors include pink, light blue, cerlse, violet, yellow, red, purple, &c. They are regular 50c. qualities—offered tomorrow for 48 cents a yard.

59c. black taffetas, 48c. yd. 5 pieces of extra heavy Black Rustling Taffetas, a superior quality. Strictly ail pure silk. There silks are all crow blacks. Worth 59c. Offered tomorrow as a special value at 4sc. a yard.

89c. black gros grains, 69c. yd. 5 pieces of superfor Cashmere-finished Binel, Gros Grains of extra heavy quality, all s.ik, and 22 inches wide. Real Lyons dye, too These Cashmere Gros Grains are very much in demard. Regular price is 80c. tomorrow for the 2 y-rd.

\$1.00 black satin duchesse, 89c. yd.

50c. dress flannels, 39c. yd.

89c. homespuns, 69c. yd.

166 in. All-weel Homespuns (over a yard and a half wide) in light gray, dark gray and oxford mixtures. These Homespuns are all of the finest texture, and we fully warrant every yard of them. Nothing more stylish and nothing more in demand. Our regular Sec. quality—for tomorrow's special selling at 68c. a yard.

\$3.00 golf suitings at \$1.98. \$2.50 golf suitings at \$1.69.

50c. black mohairs, 39c. yd.

5 pieces of Gennine English Imperied Mehvirs. 38 Inches wide, brilliant luster and taffeta finished. They are the reversible kind, and are every quality. You have never purchased their equal under 50c. before. Totaorrow as a very special value, at 39 cents a yard.

75c. &85c. whipcords & diagonals, 59c.

\$2.50 imported Crepons, \$1.69 yd. Just for tomerrow we'll sell the Gonulne Silk and Wool Black Blester Crepons at this price. They are the creme de la creme of elegance. In all the very newest designs, and, in fact, some of them comprise our Hool importations. Weyth \$2.50, for \$1.60 a yard.

Regular \$1.25 corsets, 69c.

We can offer you the biggest Corset bargains of our careet tomorrow-because of a special purchase of extraordinary value. We've secured a lot of the celebrated "R. & G." Corsets from the makers—which are the very same sort usually retailed at \$1.25—and they go on stale at 60 cents. They are made of best quality Fernch could and sateen—in short and long styles and gray and white. Some trimmed top and bottom with lace—cthers with embreddery. Extra well boned and stayed. All sizes from 18 to 26. Guaranteed perfect fitting.

Remarkable domestic selling

The steady advance in domestic prices does not deter us from underselling. We bought in immense quantities long before the rise —and the wisdom of that move is now shown—for we can quote prices others have to pay at wholesale. Our stock on hand equals the wholesalers' in quantity-so we are equal to any demand. Deserving of special mention is the fact that all our ready-made Bedwear is hand-torn-which gives it added superiority and wearing quality over the cheaper sort, which is cut. 42 by 36 "Belfast" Pillow Cases, with 2-inch corded hem-regular price, 10 cents 634C.

125 pieces of Frerch Flannelettes, in the newest effects—full yard wide— 8 2 C. 50 pieces of Striped Outing Flannel, in a full assortment of stripes and checks-goes on sale tomorrow, per yard, at. 478C. 100 pieces of Unblenched Canton Flannel will be put on sale tomorrow, per yard, 378c.

62 by 90 Utica Sheets regular price. 45C.

72 by 96 Utica Sheets, extra large size-regular price. 60 cents-offered for 50c.

45 by 36 "Rivr!" Pillow Cases, with 3-ich hem-regular price, 15 cents-for 1 1 cc. 45 by 36 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, made of "Pequot" Sheering-regular price. 1 4 /2 C.

54x90 Sheets-worth 55c.-for 29c 63x90 Sheets-worth 39c.-for 33c 81x90 Sheets-worth 50c.-for 37c

A ruthless sacrifice of coats. capes, suits, furs, &c.

As the selling season wanes we cast aside all profit considerations. Each day from now on must see a gradual lessening of the stock. Every garment shares in the price cutting-and in many instances the cost mark is reached. With the wearing season practically just begun you may well count the reductions extraordinary.

Ladies' Jackets of black kersey, cheviet, diagonal and louele and tan covery with velvet and plain collars some all silk lined strap and well seams, \$1 and \$8 values \$4.75

Ladies' Jackets of fine English and French kerseys lined with fine grade satin strap trimmed or plain-scalleped and dip fronts latest cut—with velvet or plain colars—in black, tan, castor, navy, royal and gray. Regular \$10 and \$12.50 values—cut \$6.98

Ladles' Fine Silk Velour Jackets—handsomely jetted and braided—trimmed with marten and mink furs and edged with Persian lamb—lined with fancy silks and heavy satin. \$14.98

Silk Seal Plush Capes, handsomely jetted and trimmed with marten and Thiet fursall silk lined. Worth \$6.50-reduc \$3.98

Finest quality Electric Seal Jackets, cut in the latest style—line, with heavy satin duchesseand also Electric Seal Capes, 30 in, long, with marten fur collars and edging. \$20.50

All the remaining Children's Fur Sets go In one lot-comprising Algora, Thibet and Stone Marten Furs - Neck Scarfs and Collarettes, with muffs and pocket books. Seld \$1.20 at \$2.50 and \$3-go for.... Imitation Mink Neck Searfs, with clusters of tails go on sale tomerrow at the \$1.89 wheard-of price......

Misses' Jackets of fine broadcloth kersey—in black and all fashlenable shades, including gray, red, brown, tan, blue, &c.—satin lined. Some are strap trinmed and others have tailored seams. Values up to \$3.08—80.00—reduced to.

A great underwear sale.

We have just secured surpassing values in Ladies' and Chil-dren's Underwear from the leading mill in America. And we promptly turn our good fortune to your benefit-offering them at prices that mean extraordinary selling as long as there's a garment left. Just in the nick of time-right when cold weather makes buying a necessity-we offer you these noteworthy values at prices that make possible substantial savings.

Ladies' Fleece Lined, Jersey Ribbed, Extra Henvy-weight Vests and Pants; vests silk trimmed and pearl buttons; pants 23c. have yoke bands; worth 23c.; for ... 23c.

Regular \$1 underskirts, 79c.

Untrimmed hats for 10c.

Four great lining values.

75c. and \$1 gloves, 44c.

Only ladies with small hands may share in the great Glave offer because there's but one size—number six. To those who can wear is it's the biggs of kind of a bargain. They are the fashionable Mocha Giores—in 2-clasp style—in tan, gray and brown slades. None are worth less than 75 cents—while many are dollar value. Choice temotrow at 44 cents a pair.

5c., 8c. & 10c. handkerchiefs, 31/2c.

Because they're a trifle mussed or soiled we shall offer you Ladies' Handkerchiefs at a ridiculous price tomorrow. That's a slight fault, certainly-that the laundry will speedily correct. There are hundreds and hundreds of them-some of pure linen-others of sheer Swiss, lace and embroidery trimmed—and more with embroidered initial. Former prices were 5c., 8c. and 1oc. Take your pick tomorrow at 31/2 cents each.

25c. mitts, 14c.

Misses' and Children's Fast Black Worsted Double Mitts, extra heavy weight that'll keep the hands snag and warm. They're sold regularly at 25 cents a pair—and only offered for this one day at 14 cents a pair.

Umbrellas, 39c. For tomorrow only 26-luch Twilled Gloria Umbrellas, with steel rod and strong frame-Corgo wood handles at 39 cents erch. Rain or shine you cannot afford to be without an umbrella wasn they're obtainable for so little.

the slege of Ladysmith which the Times previously known. The following figures, prints today from its correspondent with made up from carefully compiled records, the slege of Ladysmith which the Times prints today from its correspondent with Gen. White the statement is made that while the sunply of food stuffs and small arms ammunition was ample to last for three months under ordinary circumstances, "the supply of shell worked out to a little over 300 rounds per gun for the field batterles, and even with the naval guns it was evident that expenditure would need to be made with a sparing hand." If this statement be true it confirms the worst fears which were entertained as to the supply of ammunition for Sir George White's artillery. When it is remembered that in some of Lord Methuen's engagements on the western frontier nearly 1,000 rounds were fired by a single battery, it is obvious that an average of 300 rounds per gun is a miserably weak provision for a lengthened siege.

Condition in Ladysmith.

Condition in Ladysmith.

It is not known with accuracy how long either Ladysmith or Kimberley can hold out. It is generally believed that Ladysmith was fully provisioned for two months before it was surrounded by the Boers, and in that event it could hold out till the first week of January, and probably a fortnight

longer if necessary. It is believed that Sir Redvers Buller will be able in the course of a week or ten days to fill up his ranks, to replace his lost guns, and that he will again make an effort to relieve Ladysmith. The authorities are pretty confident that it can hold out for a month at least.

In regard to Kimberley the information is somewhat vague. It was stated that after the battle of the Modder river Kimberley had signaled that it could hold out for forty days. Of that time fifteen or sixteen days have elapsed; but I think it may be assumed that with the use of some of the horses for food the garrison could maintain its position for a good deal longer. Kimberley, therefore, may be regarded as safe for at least a month, and probably for six weeks. six weeks.

It was rumored last night in high min

isterial quarters that an early reassembling of ; arliament is not merely probable, but certain. Originally it was supposed that the war would be over by the middle of opening of the session—but there is now no hope of so speedy a completion of the campaign, and consequently the advantages of delaying the meeting of parliament largely disappear. On the other hand, the enormous widening of the scope of the measures taken for the vindication of British supremacy makes it imperative that the session should be entered upon at the earliest possible period after the holidays. There is some talk of a summons for a date as early as the 9th of January. In any event, it is believed the opening will not be post-poned beyond the 23d of January.

show the true proportions of the presen show the true proportions of the present battles to those of former days. At Waterloo the allied forces lost 31 per cent, or nearly one man in three, of the forces engaged, and the French lost 36 per cent. At Bienheim, one of the bloodlest battles ever fought, the British and their allie lost 5,000 killed and 8,000 wounded out of a total force of 56,000 men; while the Gallo-Bavariens lost 12,000 killed and 14,00 wounded out of a force of 69,000 men. Thi latter works out at the terrible proportior of 43 in 100. At the battle of Borodino 15,000 Russians were killed out of a total of 125,000 men. This meant a mortality of 12 per cent, and if Gen. Methuen, had lost in the same proportion at Magersfontein he would have left 1,200 dead on the field. The French had 9,000 out of 120,000 killed in the same battle, while the wounded were: Russians, 35,000; French, 13,000.

During the Franco-Prussian war the French lost 24 per 1,000 and the Germans 9 per 1,000, at Sedan, the number of slain Germans being 1,640 and of French 3,000, while 6,480 Germans and 14,000 French were wounded. At Spicheren the Germans had 29 per 1,000 killed and 127 wounded, while the French had only 16 per 1,000 killed and 83 wounded. At Gravelotte, where the Germans were two to one, the French had battles to those of former days. At Watthe French had only 16 per 1,000 killed and 83 wounded. At Gravelotte, where the Germans were two to one, the French had only 1,144 men killed and 6,700 wounded, while the German killed amounted to 4,450 and their wounded to 15,200. The victors lost at Waterloo one-quarter of their men; Borodino, one-thrid; Talavera, one-eighta; Marengo, one-quarter; Inkerman, one-third; Magenta, one-eleventh; Solferino, one-eleventh; Koniggratz, one-twenty-third. By "lost" in the above list is meant killed, wounded and missing, while the percentage is given of the whole force in the field, whether fighting or not. One of the most remarkable things about casualties in war is, by the way, the pretty uniform proporremarkable things about casualties in war is, by the way, the pretty uniform proportion borne by the killed to the wounded. In the Franco-German battles it was generally 1 to 4½. Sometimes the wounded fell to 3 to 1, and sometimes they rose as high as 7 to 1. But 4½ to 1 was about the average, and that is about what it is in South Africa at present.

Ingenious Christmas Toys.

In a subdued and half-hesitating fashion the London shops are putting on their fes-tive garb. The decorations are not nearly so brilliant or so extensive as they customarily are, but they are, nevertheless, not without their special points of interest. One of the most conspicuous of the window shows is that supplied at a large drapdow shows is that supplied at a large drap-ery establishment at the bottom of Regent street. In one set of windows in a setting provided by latticed arches with trailing flowers are shown a number of fancy cos-tumes representing flowers, such as the pansy, the primrose, the sunflower and the snowdrop. In an adjoining window is a spirited representation of an ice carnival.

Here amid typical winter scenery a distinguished company gaily disports itself. The queen, attired in rich sabies, is drawn about in a white swan siedge by an attendant in Highland costume. The Prince and Princess of Wales are skating together, and the German emperor, in gorgeous white uniform, is seen in the company of the Duke and Duchess of York and of Lord Rosebery. Miss Ellen Terry as Portia, Sir Henry Irving as Mephistopheles, Mr. Chamberlain, with an orchid in his immaculate rock coat, and Sir Redvers Buller, in uniorm, are also clearly distinguishable in he company. Crowds surround these windows thoughout the day, and it is as much as the police can do to keep a way clear for pedestrians. Another shop which has a great fascination for the young especially is a toy establishment in the same locality. Here the attraction is a realistic model of a Boer attack on an armored train.

In this is shown a train bravely puffing along the track while it is assailed by a body of Boers, who are swarming down from their camp above the line.

Among the recent callers at The Evening Star office in Trafalgar Square were: Miss B. Rosalie Slaughter, M. D.; Mrs. Louise Power, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Croissant (en route for Egypt) of Washington; J. S. Davis, M. D., Michigan; E. M. Washburne, George Williams, Fred Read of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Geo, Woodside, Philadelphia; Arthur W. Percy, E. A. Knight, Alexander C. Connor, Edward Vroom, Mrs. Anibel Assam, M. D., of New York; Geo, H. Holland, St. Louis, Dr., G. F. Washburne, James Pike, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Cowell, J. F. Bonnell, San Francisco; Rev. William S. Nichols, Danvers, Mass., and Rev. Luman Greanman, Worcester, Mass. Here amid typical winter scenery a dis-

Put the crumbs of a French roll into a pasin and cover them with half a pint of boiling milk, add a small piece of butter and beat the bread until it is reduced to a light paste; season it with celery salt, cayenne, black pepper and a little grated nut meg and stir in three ounces of grated cheese, and, when this is well mixed, the yelks of two eggs. Whisk the whites of the eggs to a very stiff froth, and when the eggs to a very still from, and when the cheese mixture is cool stir them lightly into it and bake at once in a buttered pie dish in a moderately hot oven for about half an hour. The pudding should be evenly browned when taken from the oven. How Boas Should Be Worn.

waist, and most people are content to use tion is a fastener in the form of a snak which imprisons either end of the boa and does not interfere with the feathers. This can be had in gold or silver, and prettily set with jewels, for ours is certainly not an economical age. THE CHIMNEY SWEEP.

tured, but perhaps for cruelty and hideous-ness this one of chimney sweepers was never equaled. How long it had continued we cannot tell, but it is not much more than twenty years since it was finally stamped out. I remember when I was a how at school in the sarenties hearing about stamped out. I remember when I was a boy at school in the seventies hearing about this and being told that little children were then being sent up chimneys to sweep them, and it must have been this that induced me and it must have been this that induced me to try climbing up and sliding down chimneys of a house building near, to the great destruction of my clothes and—of less consequence in my guardian's eyes—pruises and scratches innumerable on my body and legs. I now see that this must have been about the year 1876, when the question of this employment of children was for the last time brought up in parliament and the abomination put an end to. A parliament abomination put an end to. A parliament abomination put an end to. A parliamen-tary committee had been appointed a few years before, and this proved up to the hilt the allegations of the friends of the chil-dren regarding the degradation and suffer-ing of those employed in this work. One fact they stated was that out of 384 chil-dren they had examined only six could write and twenty-six could read, though very imperfectly.

dren they had examined only six could write and twenty-six could read, though very imperfectly.

To find the evil, however, in full swing and unobstructed activity we have to go back another thirty years, to the time when Lord Shaftesbury brought the matter before parliament and carried on a vigorous crusade until he induced the legislature to pass the chimney sweepers' bill of 1850.

In that year he stated in the house of commons that to his personal knowledge a child of four and a half was being sent up daily to sweep chimneys. He had seen, he said, the little ones when off work sleeping, quite naked, on heaps of soot. They were never washed, for their owners said: "What's the good?" They often contracted a loathsome and painful disease, which went by the name of "sooty cancer." It was shown that over all the country children from four to eight years of age were constantly employed in this work. The majority of them were orphans, the rest were bartered or sold by brutal parents.

They had to be taken young and trained to their hideous work of pushing their way

Horrible Cruelties Practiced Upon Children in England 30 Years Ago.
From Good Words.

Under the Influence of the new humanity it is hard for the people of this generation to believe the stories that are told of sufferings inflicted on children in this country but a few years ago. Were they not only too well authenticated we would say that it was incredible that law could have been so lax, religion so useless and humanity so dead as to make these things possible. At the beginning of the queen's reign there were many occupations in our land in which the little ones were ruthlessly tortured, but perhaps for cruelty and hadeousness this one of chimney sweepers was never equaled. How long it had continued we cannot tell, but it is not much more this offer. "It the period board to make this offer." through long, narrow, tortuous passages

him to any calling.

Gamfield reflects that this would just suit him, and steps in before the board to make his offer. "If the parish vould like him to learn a light, pleasant trade in a good, 'spectable chimbley sweepin' bizniss I wants a 'prentice and am ready to take him." The board thought a little. "It's a nasty business," said one gentleman. "Young boys have been smothered in chimneys before now," said another. "That's acause they damped the straw afore they lit it in the chimbley to make 'em come down agin," said Gamfield; "that's all smoke and no blaze; vereas smoke ain't o' no use at all in making a boy come down, for it only sends him to sleep, and that's what he likes. Boys is very obstinit, and very lazy, gen'lemen, and there's nothink like a good hot blaze to make 'em come down with a run. It's humane, too, gen'lemen, acause, even if they've stuck in the chimbley, roasting their feet makes 'em struggle to hextricate theirselves." The board, however, maintained that it was a nasty trade, and seeing that it was so they beat down Gamfield to £3 lbs., and agreed to give him Oliver with that. Such were the guardians and masters the children then had. Later

were written to destroy it, and it needed all Shaftesbury's solemn eloquence, backed up by the terrible facts he produced, to obtain

Shaftesbury's solemn eloquence, backed up by the terrible facts he produced, to obtain a majority in 1840.

But though the evil was then scotched it was by no means killed. It went on more secretly, but now and again the public were startled by hearing of a boy's death in a mue. There seemed to be a recrudescence of the evil about 1872, for in that year there were several fatalities. In October, 1872, a boy was sent up the flue of a fernery in Stafforshire. Not appearing in lifteen minutes, the flue was hastily opened and the boy found dead. Soon after another very similar death took place at Canterbury, but this time public opinion was roused, and the master was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This had the most salutary effect. It was seen that the iniquity would be no longer tolerated, and other methods had to be employed for sweeping chimneys. The legislation of 1876 made that form of child torture and degrad dation a thing of the past.

A Measuring Party. From the New York Herrid.

What promises to be a very popular form of amusement this coming winter is what is called "a measuring party." This is really a new departure from the old-fashioned progressive cuchre, to which every invited guest was supposed to contribute twenty-five cents, fifty cents or a dollar, according to the supposed wealth of the participants, which sum was expended for prizes to be awarded to the winners.

awarded to the winners.

For "a measuring party" a dainty little leaflet is sent out, to which is attached a small silken bag, one color for the gentlemen and another for the ladies. The leaflet can be hand-painted by the hostess, or one of those pretty embossed affairs to be purchased at a stationer's.

On the outside of the leaflet is written in golden letters "A Measuring Party," and on the inside the following doggerel:

A measuring party is given to you:

A measuring party is given to you; It is something novel as well as new; The invitation is in the sack, For use in bringing or sending back. A nickel for every foot you're tall; Measure yourself on door or wall:

pleasure. We will meet one and all at our party of measure.

The recipient of one of these leaflets and silken bags, if the invitation is accepted, is to put in the bag as many nickels as ne or she is feet high and a penny for every extra